

THE
New Prophetical
King of BARBARY.

OR

The last newes from thence in
a Letter vvritten of late from a
Merchant there, to a Gentl. not
long since employed into that coun-
trie from his Maiesie.

Containaing some strange particulars, of
this newe Saintisb Kings proceedings: and
how bee hath ouerthrowne Mulley Sidan
twice in battell, as hath been very credi-
bly related from such as were
eye-witnesses.
(*)



Imprinted at London for Arthur Lenson.

1613.

THE
New Prospectus
King of Bazaar

10

The first news from Europe is
a general alarm of the loss of
Russia's naval power, to a great
consequence imployed into this country
and from the Whigs.

Continued some time since by
the late Sir Henry Knigge, who
had been long engaged in the
service of the East India Company,
and is now a member of the
Academy of Sciences, at Paris,
and a member of the Royal Society
of Medicine.

(5)



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1813.

An Aduertisement to the READER.

Having received this Letter following
out of Barbary, from an honest Eng-
lish Merchant, who bath long time so-
journed there, very religious, wise
and discreet, and so knowne among
the Merchants: with whom also my selfe conuer-
ted many moneths, during my abode in that coun-
trie; and therafter shewing it as a matter of newes
to some friends, I was at length importuned to make
it common, in respect of the novelty: est natura
hominis nouitatis auida; and (as the Proverbe
is) Africa semper aliquid apporat noui. There-
by to satisfie, if not all (which) were wont to bee the
Poets taske: Populo ut placent quas fecisset fa-
bulas; yet at leastwise those, who haue sought else-
to doe, (like those Athenians in the Acts) but ei- Act. vij. 21
ther to tel or heare some newes: Howbeit, I hope,
it may serue to some good use also for vs Christians
of these last daies, vpon whom the ends of the Forty yeers
world are come: to see how busily the Diuell ac-
teth his last part, now in this last age of the world, &
playeth his parte, for that he knoweth he hath but a Prophet of
his short time, 40. yeers by his own calculation, pronoun-
cing before hand his owne condemnation. For the cometo
Lord hath so done his marueilous workes that judgement
they ought to be had in remembrance: And so letter.
as in the

An aduertisement.

ought the devils workes too, though in an other kind, & a Latere (as I may say) for he is the Ape & imitator of God (transforming himselfe into an Angel of light) neither can he doe any thing of himselfe, but by Gods permission as he hath power, commission, and authority from him. And therein also many times he plaieth the Mountibank, obtruding for true and effectual workings (as the Apostle saymeth them) many false and feigned delusions. And whether true or false, his end is still to deceiue, and went his lying arts, doctrines of devils; and therefore in scripture worthily stiled the father of lies: and his miracles, which hee worketh for confirmation thereof, lying wonders. And by these his sleighty conuincances, sometimes winding heire, sometimes there, hath this subtle serpent gon about fro time to time, compassing the earth, to and fro, and walking in it to deceiue the world. And not onely the world (I meane the childe[n] of disobedience and misbeleefe) but if it were possible even the very elect. And such must bee (or rather is) the comming of Antichrist in this last age of the world whereof we haue bee[n] so long since forewarned: (little children it is the last time &c.) Whose comming (as the Apostle 1. Thess. 2.9 describeth it) is by the effectuall working of Sa-than with all power and signes and lying wonders &c. And therefore God shall send them strong delusions that they should beleue lies: that all they might bee damned which beleue not the truth &c. O the miserable estate of al misbelievers

1 Joh. 2. 18.

3. Thess. 2.9

to the Reader.

beleeuers, whom the diuel bath thus blinded to their
utter condemnation, which sleepeth not. And
such is the state and condition of these miserable
Mooreſ given ouer, beyond measure, to these idle &
superstitious vanities (ſo Dauid calleth them) I
hate all them that hold of ſuperstitious vani-
ties, blind prophesies, dreams, necromancie and ſuch
like, wherein theſe Saints profeſſe themſelues, and
hold the people in ſuch awe for feare of their curses
(which many times fall out accordingly : (the diuell
working together) as if they were Popes, ſuch is
their ſovereignty. As by this example yee may
ſee, one of theſe fanaticall Saints now become a
King. Scilicet his Babylon dextris : euēn by theſe
and ſuch like arts, did that ſpirituall Babylon , at
the firſt that great Whore ſpoken of in the Reue- Reue.17.11
lation , that man of finne, the ſonne of perdi- 2. Thes.2.8
tion, now ſitting as God in the Temple of God,
and ſhewing himſelue that he is God) under the
like pretence come to the height of his ſupremacie,
and not onely making himſelue a King, but iuulfing
euēn ouer Kings and Emperors : not caring (as the
Proverbe is) neither for King nor Keifer, but exal-
ting himſelue againſt God, and all that is called
God: that is to ſay Kings and Princes. Bewiſe now
therfore ye Kings, whether Christian or Heathen,
the uſe is generall to all, beware of theſe Saints for
all their hypocriticall ſhewe of Holineſſe. Saints
in profeſſion but Diuels in practiſe. His Holi-
neſſe catechochen; euēn that holy one of Rome,
(for ſo the word Saint signifieth : a Holy one)
nam

An aduertisement

nam si hic mali est quidquam (I say no more)
they are capital enemies to the thrones of Kings. In-
stance this Saint who (forsooth) under a colour of
Holinesse, and simplicity, armed with most strong
delusions, even from the Deuill himselfe; yee see
what wonders he hath wrought against Mully Si-
dan; yea and what greater bee promiseth: operæ
preium est audire.

But when that bridge appeareth in the mouth of
the Straights, as he prophesieth, and he with all his
troupes arive in the Popes Dominions (the Pope
and he in the Lists together) then we shal see whe-
ther deuill is the stronger. The Lord preserue his peo-
ple from their deuillish delusions. And so after this
long Preface (too long I must needs confess for so
short a discourse, but that I could not wel cut it
shorter) I referre it to the censure of the wise to
make use of: beeing the chiefe and maine motiue,
with the aduise and approbation of some godly Per-
sons, Preachers and others, why I haue published it.
Which(if I finde acceptable) I may(perhaps) bee en-
couraged to renise some papers of my owne, all this
while throwne aside, as touching the affaires and
state of that country, falling within the compasse of
my daily obseruation, during that my imployment:
with other accounts of my time not altogether idle
spent there, hauing now but too good a leasure(since
the losse of so hopefull a Maister) for such a purpose,
God send vs an other comforter. And so once
more farewell gentle Reader.

I. H..



Laus Deo in Saphia , the 9.
of September. 1612.



Ood Sir, in most hearty
manner I commend mee
vnto you , with desire of
your good health and all
other content to your
hearts desire , vwhich the
Lord graunt vnto you A-
men.

Since my last vnto you , here is great alteration in this government , as I account
you haue vnderstood before now . And because Master N. and Master F. haue beene
here , and heard, and seene what hath passed , I do referrer the discourse to conference : For I assure my selfe they will visite
you. Yet I will make bolde to trouble you,

Newes from Barbary.

to aduise of some particuler as followeth. The tenth day of *May* was the battaile betwene *Mulley Sidan*, and our new King *Mulley Om Hamet ben Abdela*; not farre from *Marocus* betwixt the mountaines, and the City, both sides very strong: Yet in mans iudgement *Mulley Sidan* of most force in horse and foote, and three and thirty peeces of good field ordnance. The other no ordnance, and a few peece-men: his chiefest force Larbies of Sahara, a place distant hence twenty daies iourney.

Zarbies are
the country
people
dwelling
in tents.
Brebers
those that
inhabit
the moun-
taines
Azagies
are a kind
of darts.

These armed with Launces, demy Launces and Azagies, and many Larbies that came in to him, by the way as he came, some hee forced, some voluntary. And at the day of battaile his people beganne to bee dismayed, perceiving *Mulley Sidan*, was very strong. But hee encouraged them, saying, as they had found that come to passe which formerly hee told them, so now they should see the like, and bid them not feare his ordnance, for only three peeces should goe off, and doe no harme: the rest should take fire, but not shoothe a bullet; and hee would bee foremost, and goe in the face of the ordnance, and finding his wordes true, then

Newes from Barbary.

then at his commaund to fall vpon his enemis

So hauing satisfied his people with these perswasions sent spies to know where *Mulley Sydans* ordnance lay , and so came right before it , with all his troopes . And comming within daunger , at *Mulley Sydans* commaund , they gaue fire , hauing both Moores and Chritians that knew how to mannage his ordnance .

So three peeces went off , and did no hurt . But the bullets hard finge in the ayre a great height , and the rest of the ordnance tooke fire , and burnt out the powder , but shot no bullet that remained in , so comming nearer , the Musketiers plaied vpon them , with fourte thousand shot , yet hurt no man ,

So then they came on y and *Mulley Sydans* people gaue way and fled . They pursued them , and slue *Mulley Abdela ben Hammet* , *Alkaide Hammet* , *Benzebeare* , and many moe *Alkaidis* , and betweene fourte and five thousand people . So put his people into *Marocus* , and lay himselfe in the field .

Hee hath not entered into *Marocus* , neither purpofeth till he haue destroied his enemis , and put peace in his countrey . So

Newes from Barbary.

Hackam is
a chefe
officer in a
City.
Mulley Sidan fled & came down to Saphia,
with his *Hs:ksm*, *Abdela Kather*, *Abdela*
Sadooke and the Iew *Bennash*, and a few o-
thers (besides his mother and women,
and luggedge) hee made account to
gather a head againe, and to giue a new
battaile. But in vaine the *Larbies* made a
faire shew and came in to him, and recei-
ued some mony, cloth, and linnens
from him, and so would haue betrayed
him.

Wherupon he hauing some of his bro-
ther *Mulley Sheeks* children with him, (to
make frendship with his brother) sent him
his children, and wrote to him very kind-
ly, So betwene them I accountis peace.
So staied heere so long as he durst: for
that *Mulley Om Haymet* persued him.
Whereby hee was forced to fraught a ship
of Marcelleis heere in port, with a French
Ambassador, who came to him vpon buf-
fines out of France, and a Fleming that
was in the roade: and tooke his Treas-
ure and luggage, some Women and
Children, some *Aleadds* and Seruants,
and *Bennash* and his followers; and went
for *Santa Cruz* and thare Landed in *Sus*:
and from thence to *Tarradante*, and therore
since remained, what force he hath or of his

pro-

News from Barbary.

proceeding woe here know not the certaintie.

Some fewe dayes after his departure, came our new King into these parts, halfe a dayes iourney from Saphia, and all the Latbie's came in to him & submitted them-selues, and he receiueth all into fauor, pardoning what passed : For hee sayth, hee comes to make peace, and is sent from God, because of the euill gouernment of *Mulley Hammets* sonnes the Xeriffes ; and to establish their Prophets religion, that was decaied, and to fight against the Christians, and recover those parts of Christendome the king of Spaine holds from them: as Granada, Andaluzia, &c and tels his people they shall yet see great wonders come to passe, where they shall acknowledge he is sent of God; he promiseth them Spaine, Italy, and France: and hauing put peace in these countries, there must now appeare a Bridge in the mouth of the straites, whic'h hath been in former time, (and so recorded in their writings) and sunk in the sea. Now in his ti ne it must appeare to carrie ouer the Moores : and hauing gayned these countries, he must raigne forty yeeres, and then mast com Christ, whom they call *Sidie Nicer*: and he must surren-

der

Newes from Barbary.

der all to him ; for he must judge the world
and then all must end.

But for England, Flanders, or other
parts they haue not to doe, they will haue
friendship with vs , and desire trade and
traffique with vs in loue and friendship, and
would haue his myracles and acts made
knowne abroade the world : I was in his

Or Camp. Almahalla at firt fowre dayes , and spake
with him, and saw his behauour, and found
him very humble and courteous, with ma-
ny good speeches ; and pittyng the ini-
urie all the Christians haue by the ill go-
vernment of his Predecessors, or Vsurpers
as he counted them. A man of some thirty
six years , very ciuill, very plaine in habit, a

Or turban
Along
loose gar-
ment mo-
h
like an Irish
mantle, course tucke vpon his head of died callico,
a holland Shirt , an Alheick of lile gro-
gram, a plain sword by his side, hanged with
a plaine leather thong : a man of great wi-
dome and learning , as none like amongst
them , and a good Astrologer, a great Po-
lititian. And hath drawne vnto him *Ale-ai-*
de Azus, of whom you haue heard; the prin-
cipall Councillor of the land, *Schecke Z m-*
bie, *Schecke Glowie*, and many other Saints
and principall men : and since his com-
ming maried the Widow of *Mulley Buffer-*
ssis. And now diuers libel in Larby verie a-
gainst

Newes from Barbary.

gainst *Mulley Sidan* and his proceedings, and of further misery must come vnto him; till he and his race be consumed. And for his gouernment at Morocus placed his Hackam to see euery one haue peace, and a very honest man for iustice: So Morocus is in peace and quietnes; and amongst the Larbies he demands his due, either corne, horse, cattell, or money; and tels them he comes to putt peace amongst them; neither to rob the, nor yet to lose his right; not to giue them pay, but force them to serue him, as need requireth, if they yeelded not to such conditions, his sword shoule force them: he came amongst them as a guest, and was to be entertained by them, and not to giue them to gaine their fauour. By which speeches, myracles past, and policy, he hath made them all tremble; so he puts all to silence: Som cōtent themselues, of the greatest in formertime, to heare and see, shew obediencie and say nothing: others change with the time, and haue great imployments, and professe loialty to him, and renounce their old Master; what the euent may be I know not: for, we haue learned, *the hearts of Kings are in the hands of the Lord, he turneth them as riuers of waters which way hee pleasetb.*

But

Newes from Barbary.

But hauing beeene in his Almahalla, seeing the manner of it, his plainnesse and policy, mixt with a shew of mercy and a kind of Saintish gouernment, I feare mee it will come to passe, according to the Fable in *Aesop*, when the Frogs desired a King, a blocke was throwne downe into the water, which dash at the first made them feare him, but lying still they grew familiar, and sunned themselves vpon him, and grew in dislike; so had the Storke: But it were to be wished they would now content themselves, when peace and justice is offered. If he doe continue it is like to be with trouble and bloud-shed; for already the people begin to disobey, and the Shabenites, Mul-

* Or Kia-red.
* Mountai-ners,
ley Sidans *Cash*, are got to the Mountaines neare Marocus, and haue procured some of those Brebers (as woe tearme them) to ioine with them; and one *Mul'ev Om Ham-met Bolaffom*, and these haue robbed to the gate of Marocus; whereupon this King sent forces to expell them, but found them so strong that they durst not meddle with them: whereupon was forced to rehale his Almahalla some fifteen dayes since, and is gone towards the Mountaines, where at this present hee is neeretrugo: and what hath passed since we know not, only expect euery

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every howre to heare some good newes that he may preuaile; but here it is greatly feared, because many of his owne people be departed from him: and those Larbies he caried along with him out of these parts, run away and returned; so if he lose, the other bee the friends of *Mulley Sidaw*, and he is expected againe: But the beginning and rising of this king and his proceedings are very strange. He is a great saint and learned in the lawe, and was sought vnto by many the principallest of the land for his blessings, and fauour, according to their superstition; he findes it in ancient books writ of him by way of prophecy, that such a man of that place named *Messa* (whence he is) by name *Mulley Om Hames ben Abdela*, should bee sent at this time, to put peace in the country, and to restitue their law, and put out the race of *Adalley Sidaw*, and name of Xerisses; and so to raigne forty yeers till Christ come to iudgement: his beginning must be, hee must strike vp a drum hee should finde in that Zowis at Missa, and then should repair vnto his people to make him king. The manner of his proceedings, and what encounters hee should haue, and what hee found written all the Talbies and learned men now do confess to find the same written in their booke. At this beginning hee put forth only one tent and a kitchen: so resorted

Newes from Barbarie.

to him the Shrokies, a faintish people in their lawe, but otherwise in behauour very Sauages. These without pay came to him, to the number of 150. or 200. at most; and with their helpe hee brake Alhadge Leiniere, and his forces, seruants of *Mulley Sidan*, beeing 5000. strong; so more of the sayd Shrokies came to him, to the number of 5000. & with them and such people as ioined with him in the way, he ouerthrew *Mulley Sidans* forces thrise before the battell.

And so came to some strong places in the Mountaines, never brought to subiection in the time of *Mulley Sidan*, nor his father: Those withstood him, but hee ouercame them and made them pay him what he demanded, serue and obey him; so forced the principalest Sheecks in the countrie to come to him. After this marched towards Morocus, and by the way was to passe a riuer; and the daie before he warned his people, in passing such a riuer no man to take vp water in their hands to drinke, if he did he would die. After comming to the riuer weary and hot, many not remembred, or not regarded his words, but tooke vp water in their hands, drunke, and anon after dyed, the rest all escaped, which strooke a feare into them to breake his command, and a perswasion that hee is more then a man: For they say hee

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is their Fatamie, that is, a Saviour. Next in comming to Morocus, diuers great Saints and Sheches resorted together, and would goe to visite him, that they might see what hee was, and vnderstand whether that which passed was true or not. So comming, after salutations, hee told them they came to enquire and see what newes, and what wonders hee did; and so meant to depart.

Now therefore, being men of account and Talbies hee would satisfie them, that they might satisfie others. So appointed them a time to come againe, and to bring such bookeſ, hee nominated, with them; ſo they did: Then he willed them to turne to ſuch places, and reade what they ſound written of him; ſo they did. To wit, both his name, his beginning, and courſe he was to take, and withall found written ſeven ſpeciall markes, or ſigues, hee muſt haue vpon his bodie, a wart aboue his right eie, a blacke tooth before, a bunch of hayre growing betweene his ſhoulders, a ſigne of a ring in the palme of his right hand, the ſigne of a ſpurre vpon the outside of his right legge; the reſt I remember not.

But theſe and the reſt hee ſhewed them which ſeeing they did honor him and ſwore

Newes from Barbary.

to him to serue him, and to liue and die with him, or in his cause.

Next comming to a place named Dets, in the mountains very strong, where much people were gathered together against him so that some of his owne people began to faint and be afraied: hee had them feare nothing for that before to morrow they should see there was more with him then against him: so that night, he cōmanded to take vp his Almahalla & march towards that place Dets: so they did, and all night long to the thinking of al his people, there marched another Almahalla greater then theirs, and went before them: and comming to the place Dets vannished away, and at sight of it his enemies fled, leaft the place and goods, al to the spoile, so comming thither had the spoile of all without fighting. This our country man M. W. affermeth with diuers others vpon solemne oth to haue scene. At his being in these parts, my selfe with others went to welcome him: he entertained vs very kindly, & told vs he would shew the English what fauour he could, and permit them free trade, willing vs to take knowledge that he was sent by Gods appointment to releue the oppresed as wel Moores and strangers, as Christians, and al sorts, and what we had seene and heard so aduise, saying wee should see yet

more

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more strange matters come to passe, then what had passed . His meaning as we gather is, the conquering of Spaine, France and Italy ; with which opinion bee possessteth the foolish and credulous Moores. Now hauing bin tedious to trouble you with such newes as the time affords (not al but part as it comes into my memory) I pray you take it in good part : the censure hereof I leave to your wisedome and consideration . For my owne part I am perswaded , they bee delusions of the diuell done by witch-craft , & permitted by the Lord to seduce them to further error . God deliuer vs Christians well from among them , and grant vs the vse , and true knowledge of his holy word preached in Christian countries which heere wee want , and the vse and comfort of his holy Sacraments to the sealing vp of our faith in Christ Iesus Amen .

I am sorry I haue nothing for remembrance , to present ynto you , but God willing when the time betteres I will not bee forgetfull : in the meane time , I pray you accepte of these few lines in good part . Serching euor at your seruice , I commit you to Gods holy tuition who blesse you in this world with health and content , and in the world to come with eternall ioy , Amen .

Yours louing friend to command . R. S.

Newes from Barbary.

Another letter received from
another friend, at the same time dated
the tenth of September.

Good Sir pardon me in that at my going away, I came not to take my leaue of you; the ship went downe two daies sooner than I made account off. But for all your courtesies alwaies towards mee, I heartily thanke you and remaine your debtor &c. For the state of this country, and of the wars of this new King, I know Master S. hath enlarged you more than I can a great deale. But for all this, and the troubles *Mulley Sidan* hath had, it is thought he will be king again, and that in short time: staying but for a new Moone to give battaile. This Saint of king told his Shrokies which came with him at first, his comming was to take Mazagant, Sire and Tanger, not to fight against the Moors vnsle they would resist, and not let him take the Christian townes. Hee said againe that *Mulley Sidan* and his followers were Christians, one who robbed all men without reason, killed and slue many men upon no occallions, but in his angry minde. And wchast said hee dranke wine, and eate oppium, therefore said it could not bee but that

Newes from Barbary.

that hee was an *Vnfauent*, which amongst them they hold to bee an vnjust, or vngodly man as they say wee Christians are. His Shrokies two thousand ffeue hundred al-most all footmen, with no peeces, but halfe Launces : that was their weapons , bare-headed men. Neuer in their liues they weare shert, or cloth to their backes, but an Albeilk. Which Shrokies haue left this king , and are all gonoe for their country . This kings for-ces are of Larbies , which are horsemen : e-
very day they flee from him more and more. As *Akkaid Syde* , whom you know Akkaid of this place , is come from him with ffeue hundred horse . So that very shortly *Mallay Si-
dan* is expected to come heare againe . And thus with my commendations to your good selfe , and all our good friends I commis you to the Almighty .

Tours affiured to command
G.B.

Since:

21 VI 14

Nevves from Barbary.

Since the writing (and almost printing) of
these two letters, there is nevves come
(and that for certaine as I am givien to vnder-
standing) that *Mister Sida* is defeated at
gaine, and hath lost this laffbarraile: so the
Saint victorious still. What the euent of all
these troubles may bee it is hard to gesse.
This countrey having bene to long tyme a
uer since the death of olde *Mister Hamble* so
ymmetted, and subject to so manifolde altera-
tions: so many yecches almost, so many alter-
rations of government? The chayre impa-
ciall tolled to and fro, from one to another,
as it were a tennis ball rather then a diadem.
*Nunc sunnam bust documents, Joris Matisse
quam fragil loco statens imperit.* And that
may serue for another vise: A man vise of all,
either that hath passed, or may hereafter fall
out: Whereof if any thing else come to my
hands, worthy obseruation, I shall not withhold it, so make the rest answerable to the
Preface.

secund

FINIS.